

EXPRESS EMPLOYEES
STILL ON STRIKE

New York Police Take Comprehensive Measures for the Preservation of Order.

MAY GRANT MEN'S DEMANDS

Gov. Fort of New Jersey Consults With Company Officials Regarding Them.

New York, Nov. 1.—Police measures today were more comprehensive than ever for the preservation of order in the strike of several thousand express company employees which has practically tied up express traffic through this city for several days and has been accompanied by serious rioting.

Possible results were looked for today from the conference held by Gov. Fort of New Jersey yesterday with representatives of the strikers in Jersey City and later with express company officials in Manhattan. It was stated that the New Jersey executive made known to the company officials what the strikers' demands were.

While no official statement on the result of the conference could be had, it was understood that all but one of the companies were willing to consider the chief demand of the strikers—recognition of their union.

The National Civic Federation looked over the strike situation today with a view of possibly bringing about an amicable agreement.

John Mitchell, a member of the executive council, came to this city and held a long conference with several of the federation officials.

Deputy Police Commissioner Driscoll today directed the drivers of any person seen displaying a gun or revolver on an express wagon. This is intended to stop the display of weapons by the armed guards.

Trouble was reported in the stables of both the Adams and American Express companies owing to the stablemen refusing to hitch their horses to be taken out with the weapons. Strike breakers did the harnessing.

FIRST DISORDER OF DAY

The first disorder of the day occurred on Madison street, where a mob of 300 strikers and their sympathizers, who were attacking an American Express wagon. Broken bottles, stones and other missiles flew from the air and the big night sticks of the bluecoats were used. The strike sympathizers in a few minutes fled, leaving three of their comrades in the hands of the police.

The Interborough, the New York Transfer and Docks Express drivers and strikers joined the ranks of the strike.

The express companies gave further protection to their drivers by protecting the front ends of the wagons with wire screens behind which the drivers were to be protected. The reins passed through a small loophole in the screen.

Fifty delivery boys and helpers employed by a large downtown store went out on strike today, claiming that the store was using their services without payment of a west side warehouse also quit work.

WIFE SHOT HUSBAND,
CLAIMS ACCIDENTALLY

Boston, Nov. 1.—William H. Davidson, an inventor, died at the city hospital today from the effects of a bullet wound inflicted yesterday at his home in Dorchester. His wife is said to have admitted to the police that the shooting was accidental.

SHORT OLIVE CROP IN SPAIN.

Washington, Nov. 1.—A very short olive crop is expected in Spain this year as a result of the cold spring and subsequent months of unbroken drought which ended in heavy rains and hailstorms, according to an announcement of the Spanish bureau of agriculture in a communication to the department of commerce.

The olive harvest has begun to effect the price of olive oil and still further increase in quotations may be expected. It is said because those who are holding out from the crop of olive year intend to keep their stocks in the warehouses in anticipation of higher prices.

BOILER EXPLODES,
TWO MEN ARE KILLED

Lapeer, Mich., Nov. 1.—Charles Ritch and George Oviatt were killed today and Arthur Miller was fatally injured when a threshing machine boiler exploded five miles from here.

MORLEY RESIGNS
SECRETARYSHIP OF STATE

London, Nov. 1.—It is stated that Viscount Morley has resigned the office of secretary of state for India and the fact that the resignation of the subject is taken as confirmation of the report of his retirement.

The viscount is in his seventy-third year and has shown that he has for some time desired to vacate his post on account of his advanced years and ill health.

The earl of Crows is mentioned as likely to succeed Viscount Morley.

WILLHART DISMISSED
FROM LEAVENWORTH

Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 1.—John Willhart, assistant chief clerk of the federal prison here, has been dismissed from the government service as the result of a recent investigation of the affairs of the prison. It was announced that the dismissal was ordered by the United States marshal, Wickersham.

Willhart was appointed as a civil service employee.

NO CABINET MEETING.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The lack of a quorum caused the abandonment of the regular Tuesday session of the cabinet today. Three members of President Taft's official family are already out of the campaign, two members are absent from the country, one starts for the Ohio campaign tomorrow afternoon and another goes Thursday. By Friday, the only member of the cabinet for the next meeting of the cabinet, Secretary of War, Wood, is expected to be in the city.

ALLEGED JUROR ASKED
AND RECEIVED A BRIBE

George Yeandle the Man, Justice O'Gorman Stopped Trial—He Was a Nan Patterson Juror.

New York, Nov. 1.—Charged with having solicited and accepted a bribe of \$500 to bring in a verdict acquitting Edward T. Rosenheimer, a wealthy manufacturer charged with murder, George W. Yeandle, an architect, drawn as a juror in the trial of Rosenheimer, which was to have opened this morning, was arrested today and brought before Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman.

The \$500, it is charged, formed a part of \$2,000 which was asked, and was paid by one of Rosenheimer's attorneys on the advice of Justice O'Gorman, who had been advised of the alleged bribe demand. Dagelbert Tiemendorfer, alleged to be the "go-between" in the case, also was arrested.

According to James W. Osborne, chief of Rosenheimer's attorneys, Tiemendorfer visited him in his office yesterday afternoon after the Rosenheimer jury had been selected and made the proposition that for \$2,000 Yeandle would vote for Rosenheimer's acquittal no matter what the evidence might be.

To prove Yeandle's value, Mr. Osborne says, Tiemendorfer told him that Yeandle had been one of the jurors in the first "Nan" Patterson murder trial and had been selected by jury after holding out against a verdict of guilty for 17 hours.

Osborne asked for time to think the proposition over. He then told the master before Justice O'Gorman, who advised that a trap be set for the jurors.

A meeting for this morning was arranged through Tiemendorfer, Mr. Osborne said, and George A. Knoebel of the Osborne firm kept the appointment. The money, \$500 on account, was paid over at a street corner on Madison avenue. Both Yeandle and Tiemendorfer were there, the actual payment, the attorney declared, being made to Tiemendorfer, whom Yeandle motioned to take the roll of bills.

The two prisoners were held in \$10,000 bail each. Neither was able to furnish the amount and they were sent to prison.

Yeandle protested to Magistrate Murphy, before whom he was arraigned, that the whole matter was a mystery to him. The examination was set for Thursday.

Another juror was selected in Yeandle's place and Rosenheimer's trial for the murder of Miss Grace Hough, who was run down by the manufacturer's automobile, was resumed.

RESIDENCE PRIVILEGES
FOR RUSSIAN JEWS

Emperor Nicholas Approves Cabinet Resolution Opening Up New Sections for Them.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—Emperor Nicholas today approved a resolution adopted by the cabinet opening up new sections for the residence of Jews.

Heretofore legal residence of Jews has been restricted to that section of the Polish provinces and the Ukraine delimited by the original Jewish segregation law and known as the "pale."

From time to time exceptions have been made in the case of scholars and Jews engaged in certain professions and trades. Recently a campaign was made to drive back within the "pale" all Jews who were unable to establish a legal right of residence.

Imperial consent is now given to unrestricted residence of Jews in 12 districts in the provinces of Vitsebsk, Volhynia, Mohilev, Polotsk and Kherason, and the town of Yekaterinograd, the capital of Kuban. The places affected are suburbs of towns within which Jews have already been permitted to reside.

The exact location of the new sections of the newly opened localities who desired the admission of Jewish residents as a means of improving local business conditions.

CONDUCTOR SHOOT
DISCHARGED ENGINEER

Portland, Nov. 1.—Charles E. Potage, a railroad conductor, today shot and killed Frank Porter, an engineer whom Potage had discharged yesterday.

Potage engaged a man to take Porter's place, but when the newcomer reported for duty today Porter refused to let him go to work and threatened him with a revolver. Potage, who appeared on the scene just at this moment, drew his own revolver and shot Porter dead. Potage surrendered himself to the police.

FIRE IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

Alexandria, Egypt, Nov. 1.—Fire today destroyed several large cotton sheds and 6,000 bales of cotton. The loss was \$1,000,000.

BRITISH ISLES AND
EUROPE STORM SWEEP

Washington, Nov. 1.—The British Isles and northern Europe are being today swept by a violent storm, according to the latest reports from the weather bureau. The disturbance covers a wide area and it is believed much damage will be done.

The low barometric pressure of 28.55 inches is recorded at the center of the disturbance. The exact location of the center of the disturbance was not given out.

BOSTON HERALD HAS
PASSED INTO NEW HANDS

Boston, Mass., Nov. 1.—The Boston Herald today passed into new hands after a four months' receivership. The shareholders of the property, of whom Morton P. Plant of New York is the largest, have relinquished the control to a board of trustees, consisting of Richard Olney, Maj. Henry Lee, H. B. Johnson, John H. Holmes, Robert W. B. Burnett and Henry S. Howe. Robert Lincoln O'Brien is the editor and John Wells Parley, a Harvard football player of 10 years ago, is its counsel and treasurer.

SIBLEY CASE CONTINUED.

Franklin, Pa., Nov. 1.—On account of the continued illness of former Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, the audit of election returns for the 1908 election, provisionally fixed for Nov. 14, has been continued until May 8, 1911.

WILBUR WRIGHT
PRAISES BIPLANE

Secured World's Altitude Record And Got Goodly Share Of the Honors.

MONOPLANE MOST PRIZES

Superiority of Either Type Over the Other Not Settled at Belmont Park International Meet.

New York, Nov. 1.—The question of superiority between the biplane and the monoplane, which the promoters of the Belmont park international meet hoped to settle in the series of contests between the best fliers of three countries, is still an open one, according to the Aero club officials. The Bleriot monoplanes, thanks to the work of Moisant, the American, and Grahame-White, the Englishman, took a majority of the prize money, but the world's altitude records and a goodly share of the other honors went to the Wright biplanes in the skillful hands of Johnstone, Hoxsey and Brookins. Wilbur Wright expresses himself as satisfied with the showing of the biplanes.

"Everyone talked monoplane before the meet began," he said, "but I think we have demonstrated that the biplane which got the duration and altitude prizes, was the machine that had by far the best control. The backward flights of Hoxsey and Johnstone in a 50-mile gale and the sharp turns of Hoxsey and Brookins several thousand feet in the air showed control.

"And the biplane would have had the prize for speed but for Brookins' unfortunate accident. We had the fastest machine. By our actual tests, it was at least five miles faster than Le Blanc's. The trouble was that Brookins was not experienced enough in its use. We will soon prove, by official tests at Dayton that the machine he broke on the day of the race for the James Gordon Bennett trophy will make at least 80 miles an hour. We shall be ready to see a race between a 50-horsepower Bleriot and a 30-horsepower Wright. Wilbur scribbled his answer as quick as a flash:

"We will accept that race you tomorrow."

But an hour later, Mr. Borel sent word that his men had declined after all.

It became known today that the Wrights and the French team came near extending the meet a day or two on their own account. Mr. Borel, for the French team, sent one of his men over to the Wright hangar late yesterday with a challenge to a race between a 50-horsepower Bleriot and a 30-horsepower Wright. Wilbur scribbled his answer as quick as a flash:

"We will accept that race you tomorrow."

But an hour later, Mr. Borel sent word that his men had declined after all.

AVIATORS FOLD MACHINES.

The aeroplanes of all types, which have been giving the spectators at the Belmont park aviation field many a thrill the last few days are being crated for shipment. The meet which the committee announced to close Wednesday, but which continued until dusk last night, had for its crowning event the making of a new world's altitude record. Ralph Johnstone forced a little Wright "roadster" 774 feet into the sky—328 feet higher than any other heavier than air pilot had been able to ascend. He battled in the bitter cold, the upper air, for 20 minutes to get up until his barograph would register 10,000 feet but his engine was balky and refused to go a foot higher.

Two years at least will have to elapse before another such meet will be held in the United States. Claude Grahame-White completed the big cup race and will take it to Great Britain. The Gordon Bennett trophy, assuring the 1911 contest for that country.

The sturdy young Briton presumably does not plan to take the cup across the Atlantic. He is at least, for it became known today that he had leased a home in a fashionable quarter of New York city for the winter.

PRIVATE CARS.

Interstate Commerce Commission Reaffirms Its Jurisdiction Over Them.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Asserting that any other conclusion would nullify the law, the interstate commerce commission in a decision today reaffirmed its right to exercise jurisdiction over private cars when used for the conveyance of amusement outfits, theatrical companies and the like.

PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT
NIPS REBELLION IN BUD

Lima, Peru, Nov. 1.—By the arrest today of the leaders of a movement which appeared to have been planned to overthrow the government, the Peruvian government agents uncovered plans for a rebellion in the department of Cuzco. The organizers were soon in custody and the government took action to insure tranquility.

FREIGHT RATES LOWER
THAN TEN YEARS AGO

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Freight rates average lower today than 10 years ago, according to a statement made at the rate hearing today by Stanley H. Johnson, assistant freight traffic manager of the Rock Island.

It is hoped to conclude the hearing of evidence tonight or tomorrow. Arguments are scheduled to begin at 10 o'clock. The Rock Island commission will announce whether the rate advances asked by the railroads are fair and reasonable.

Attorney Dickinson, of the Rock Island, repeating a query of Commissioner Lane yesterday, asked Mr. Johnson why the roads had not increased their rates prior to 1906 when they had the opportunity to do so without interference. There were two good reasons, the witness said.

"In the first place," he declared, "the state and Texas were an obstacle. Secondly, the railways were better off in the matter of securing full legal rates than they were prior to the enactment of the Hepburn law, when rebating was a common practice."

Commissioner Lane asked if rates were lower under competition than under government regulation, and Johnson replied that the shipper today are securing lower rates than they did 10 years ago.

MOUNTED POLICE
RIDE INTO CROWD

Composed of Striking Garment Workers Who Tried to Parade Without a Permit.

MANY WERE KNOCKED DOWN

Set of Rules Compiled for Women And Girls Doing Picket Duty.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Mounted police in the business district here this afternoon rode into a crowd that had been gathered by striking garment workers who were attempting to parade without a permit. Many persons were knocked down and more than a dozen injured, including two girls and two children.

The striking garment workers, frustrated yesterday in an attempt to make a demonstration in the downtown district, tried a new plan today. Their mistake yesterday was forming

In line on the west side and attempting to march across the river.

"The police easily turned them back at the bridges."

Today they filtered into the loop district singly and in small groups and concentrated in the wholesale clothing districts.

Police Capt. Healey said that as long as they kept moving and avoided disturbances they would not be molested.

A prominent in social betterment work added their efforts to others being made to bring all garment workers into the strike. They had been instructed to legal restrictions governing the actions of pickets and were careful to keep within bounds.

SCENE OF TROUBLE.

The disorder took place on Adams street near Fifth avenue. One of the injured persons was said to have been a society woman who was acting as a picket for the strikers. She was hurt by a crowd and her identity could not be learned.

The police troopers quickly forced the crowd apart, sending most of the strikers and spectators scurrying up side streets.

Simultaneously four other parades were in progress in outlying parts of the city. In one of the gatherings at Marshallfield avenue, two miles distant from the downtown district, a policeman was struck and slightly injured.

A new phase in the strike of garment workers today was the inauguration of a systematic picketing of the downtown business center. A policeman was struck and slightly injured.

The women's trade union league has compiled a "set of rules for girl pickets and before the striking girls of the society have been allowed on the picket lines, they must first attend the "pickets' school."

Legal talent was consulted yesterday and the rules were written so as to keep the pickets within the letter of the law so that the police would have no pretext for their arrest. At least 15,000 of the 40,000 persons now on strike are girls and women, and they promise to be the strongest factor in winning public sympathy for the strikers.

RULES FOR PICKETS.

The rules, which will be translated, into the many languages of the strikers, are as follows:

"Don't walk in groups of more than two."

"Don't stand in front of the shop; walk up and down the block."

"Don't stop the person you wish to speak to; walk along side of him."

"Don't get excited and shout when you are talking."

"Don't put your hand on the person you are speaking to."

"Don't let him lecture or button."

"This may be construed as a technical assault."

"Don't call anyone 'scab' or use abusive language of any kind."

"Plead, persuade, appeal, but do not threaten."

"If a policeman arrests you and you allege that you have committed no offense, take down his number and give it to the union officers."

SALT LAKE FINN
BLOWN TO ATOMS

John Lillrose and Three Other Miners Lose Their Lives in the Leonard Mine.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 1.—The worst mine accident in several years occurred this morning in the Leonard mine of the Boston & Montana Co., when four men lost their lives during the blasting of a room of 40 holes. They are: John Lillrose, married, with a wife and three children, 34 years old; Oscar Maki, single, and Elias Skauri, single.

All were Finns. The bodies of Backlund and Maki were taken to the hospital and laid out in the morgue. The bodies of Lillrose and Skauri were badly mutilated and heads gone.

PAULINE WAYNE ON HER
WAY TO WHITE HOUSE

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—Pauline Wayne, the prize winning cow from Washington, D. C., is on her way to the White House, where she will supply the president's table with milk. A telegram from Senator Stephen Mallory this morning stated that the cow was shipped from Kenosha today.

AETNA TRUST CO.
FINAL DIVIDEND

Washington, Nov. 1.—Creditors of the defunct Aetna Banking & Trust company, which did business in Butte, Mont., and in this city, received today a final dividend of one per cent, by direction of the controller of the currency. Creditors have now received 32 per cent of their claims.

Butte creditors were involved to the amount of more than \$300,000. A Washington creditors about \$80,000. The company was closed by the controller in 1906. It was incorporated under the laws of West Virginia.

ROBERTS TALKS
AT LOGAN RALLY

Opera House Packed Last Night To Hear Well Known Democrat.

IMPORTANCE OF THE ELECTION

Speaker Refers to Two Alleged Deals—Compliments to Deseret News—Issues of Campaign.

(Special to The News.)

Logan, Oct. 31.—The Thatcher opera house was packed last night when the hour appointed for the holding of a Democratic rally arrived, as B. H. Roberts had been advertised as the principal speaker. Mr. Roberts was given an ovation when he appeared on the stage. "Uncle" Jesse Knight also spoke, and he was well received by the large audience.

Mr. Roberts commenced his remarks by saying he was glad to again stand face to face with the people of Logan to discuss political questions of the present campaign. "I regard a political meeting such as this as a serious occasion," said Mr. Roberts, "and I regard the duty of addressing this meeting as a solemn duty, and not an occasion for jest."

"You must not forget in the great interest which we feel in local matters that this is a national election, and that what we do here in Utah may effect the welfare of the nation. You are going to elect a legislature which in turn will elect a United States senator. You are going to elect a representative to the house, the national house of representatives. And the views these men will represent, and the commission they carry to the national Congress will determine to some extent the character of national legislation. Consequently, we want to keep these matters in view."

"It is most earnestly urged by gentlemen on the opposite side of these public questions, that the material interests of Utah, also the material welfare of the nation, requires that you should send the Republican candidates back to Washington to continue their labors there; that if you do not do this, the great Democracy of Utah will be represented by men who will be powerless, who will have to begin all over again; will be under the necessity of learning the art and science of legislation, and acquiring an acquaintance with the conditions at the capital that will give them influence and advance the interests of our state."

"The Democratic convention has taken good care of those things in that they have nominated a man for representative who has knowledge of public questions, a legislator, and who will have sufficient common sense and earnest determination to see that the interests of Utah are well served, and that he will bring home to our state the best results of his four or six years of his duties in order to be of service to the state and nation."

MAINE DEMOCRATIC.

Mr. Roberts said that had the claim been made three months ago that the state of Maine would go Democratic in a recent election it would have been called "absurd." And to claim that the results of this election would be the same, he declared, would not be beyond the limits of possibility, according to the speaker, yet such a claim would be branded as "absurd," by Republican speakers.

The speaker devoted considerable time to the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. He said the senator of this state had said in a speech at Salt Lake that there would be a demand for a higher tariff than that recently enacted, and "denies what is elsewhere conceded, that the Republican party was pledged to a revision of the tariff downward."

AS TO PROHIBITION.

Turning to local issues, Mr. Roberts took up the question of prohibition. He explained his position with regard to his stand on the prohibition question in the constitutional convention, saying that it had been a question of the constitution that could be brought against the adoption of the constitution should be enacted by constitutional provision very many votes would be arrayed against it. "I want to be frank with you, however," said Mr. Roberts, "that there is no reason for opposing it in the convention. My reason for opposing it, grew out of the fact that I had little confidence in the effectiveness of prohibition laws. I had some experience in prohibition States, and I had seen at least partial failures in the matter of execution of laws on the subject of prohibition. I was not my reason for opposing it in the convention. My reason for opposing it, grew out of the fact that I had little confidence in the effectiveness of prohibition laws. 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